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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

9 STATE OF WASHINGTON, *et al.*,

10 Plaintiffs,

11 v.

12 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
13 STATE, *et al.*,

14 Federal Defendants,

15 and

16 NATIONAL SHOOTING SPORTS
17 FOUNDATION, INC., FREDRIC'S ARMS
& SMITHS, LLC,

18 Intervenor-Defendants.

No. 2:20-cv-00111-RAJ

**INTERVENOR-DEFENDANTS'
RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:
February 28, 2020

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

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I. INTRODUCTION

Intervenor-Defendants National Shooting Sports Foundation, Inc. (“NSSF”) and Fredric’s Arms & Smiths, LLC (collectively, “NSSF Parties”) submit this response in partial opposition to the motion for a preliminary injunction brought by Plaintiff States. Plaintiffs challenge two agency rules (“Rules”) transferring export control jurisdiction over certain firearms, ammunition, and related products and technology to the Commerce Department from the State Department. Plaintiffs’ merits arguments focus with laser-like precision on just one of the Rules’ myriad effects: the change in regulation of computer files for the production of firearms or their components using a 3D-printer (“3D-Firearm Files”). The vast majority of the Rules have nothing to do with 3D-Firearm Files. Yet Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction against the Rules *in their entirety*. Even if the Court determines that Plaintiffs are entitled to relief on their specific claims, there would be no basis for an order enjoining implementation of the Rules wholesale. Instead, at most, the Court should simply order the agencies to maintain the pre-implementation status quo with respect to regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files (as defined by the Plaintiff States).

Plaintiffs' requested preliminary injunction is wildly overbroad. It would wholly block the implementation of Rules emerging from a comprehensive decade-long effort, first initiated during President Obama's Administration, to improve and simplify controls over exports of many items. These items include firearms and ammunition as well as associated technology, production equipment, and software—almost all of which are entirely unrelated to 3D-Firearm Files. The resulting Rules strengthen national security and create a more efficient regulatory system for businesses around the country, including members of NSSF, the trade association for America's firearms and ammunition industry. For example, the Rules eliminate the annual \$2,250 State Department registration fee covering gunsmiths or small firearms manufacturers that do not even export goods (like NSSF member Fredric's Arms). The Rules thus enhance the regulatory framework in numerous ways unrelated to their treatment of 3D-Firearm Files. Indeed, Plaintiffs

do not point to a single aspect of the Rules, other than their treatment of 3D-Firearm Files, that is unlawful or that threatens any harm.

Accordingly, if this Court accepts Plaintiffs’ claims on the merits about 3D-Firearm Files, it should go only so far as to remedy their alleged harm—and no further. Well-established severability principles support that common-sense result: there is no evidence the agencies would not have adopted the Rules without their change in treatment of 3D-Firearm Files, and the Rules are eminently workable in the absence of that change. *See Carlson v. Postal Regulatory Comm’n*, 938 F.3d 337, 351 (D.C. Cir. 2019). Issuing an order that tailors relief to the asserted legal violation would also be the most appropriate exercise of this Court’s equitable authority—particularly considering the harms that Intervenor-Defendants (and countless non-parties) would suffer if the Rules were enjoined completely. *See Nat’l Treasury Emps. Union v. Yeutter*, 918 F.2d 968, 977 (D.C. Cir. 1990). Indeed, a tailored order is needed to comply with Article III limitations on this Court’s remedial powers. And implementing such an order would be straightforward: the agencies would maintain the status quo as to regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files (which the agencies can easily do). This Court should therefore reject Plaintiffs’ request for an indiscriminate and needlessly disruptive remedy, and instead ensure that the scope of the Court’s relief does not exceed the limited violation or harm alleged.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Statutory and Regulatory Background

Pursuant to its statutory authority to regulate exports, the Department of Commerce has issued and maintained the Export Administration Regulations (“EAR”). *See* Export Control Reform Act of 2018, Pub. L. No. 115-232, 132 Stat. 2208; 15 C.F.R. § 730.1 *et seq.* “The export control provisions of the EAR are intended to serve the national security, foreign policy . . . and other interests of the United States.” *Id.* § 730.6. The EAR’s Commerce Control List contains “items (i.e., commodities, software, and technology) subject to the export licensing authority” of the Commerce Department’s Bureau of Industry and Security. *Id.* § 738.1(a)(1). The Bureau, in

1 turn, controls the export of items on the Commerce Control List through a detailed regulatory
 2 structure. *See, e.g., id. § 742.1 et seq.*

3 The Commerce Department is not, however, the only agency with regulatory jurisdiction
 4 over exports. *See* 15 C.F.R. § 738.1(a)(1). “Defense articles” and “defense services” are instead
 5 controlled under the State Department’s International Traffic in Arms Regulations (“ITAR”),
 6 administered by the Department’s Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (“DDTC”) pursuant to
 7 the Arms Export Control Act (“AECA”). *See* 22 C.F.R. § 120.1. That Act authorizes the
 8 President, “[i]n furtherance of world peace and the security and foreign policy of the United
 9 States,” to “control the import and the export of defense articles and defense services.” 22 U.S.C.
 10 § 2778(a)(1). To do so, the President “designate[s] those items which shall be considered as
 11 defense articles and defense services” on “the United States Munitions List” (“USML”). *Id.*
 12 Manufacturers and exporters of designated articles must register with the DDTC and pay an annual
 13 fee, now a minimum of \$2,250. *See* 22 C.F.R. § 122.1; Dep’t of State Directorate of Def. Trade
 14 Controls, Registration FAQs (accessed Feb. 24, 2020).¹

15 The USML proved to be a blunt regulatory instrument. All manner of guns and
 16 ammunition, including items widely available over the counter in retail outlets around the world,
 17 were controlled as “defense articles” and essentially regulated equally regardless of their non-
 18 military applications, use, sensitivity, or vintage. Given how broadly “defense articles” are
 19 defined, small businesses, for example, were in effect required to comply with rules similar to
 20 those applicable to manufacturers of fighter jets and tanks. And even “manufacturer[s] who do[]
 21 not engage in exporting”—including certain gunsmiths like Fredric’s Arms—“must nevertheless
 22 register.” 22 C.F.R. § 122.1(a).

23 The complexities and redundancies of the export control regime prompted a
 24 comprehensive effort, initiated in 2010 under the Obama Administration, “to modernize the U.S.
 25

26 ¹ Available at https://www.pmddtc.state.gov/ddtc_public?id=ddtc_public_portal_faq_detail&sys_id=138b6d9cdb3d5b4044f9ff621f961905.

1 export control regulations to create a simpler, more robust system that eases industry compliance,
 2 improves enforceability, and better protects America's most sensitive technologies." Dep't of
 3 State, Final Rules for Oversight of Firearms Exports Fact Sheet (Jan. 23, 2020).² In April 2010,
 4 the White House stated in a press release that "the current U.S. export control system does not
 5 sufficiently reduce national security risk based on the fact that its structure is overly complicated,
 6 contains too many redundancies, and tries to protect too much." The White House, Fact Sheet on
 7 the President's Export Control Reform Initiative (Apr. 20, 2010).³ The White House explained:
 8 "The fragmented system, combined with the extensive list of controlled items which resulted in
 9 almost 130,000 licenses last year, dilutes our ability to adequately control and protect those key
 10 items and technologies that must be protected for our national security." *Id.*

11 In July 2011, the White House Chief of Staff highlighted a proposal "by which less
 12 militarily significant items (e.g., parts and components) will be transferred from the U.S.
 13 Munitions List (USML) to the more flexible Commerce Control List." The White House, White
 14 House Chief of Staff Daley Highlights Priority for the President's Export Control Reform
 15 Initiative (July 19, 2011).⁴ In April 2013, the State Department issued a final rule amending its
 16 arms regulations (the ITAR) to transfer certain items on the USML to the jurisdiction of the
 17 Commerce Department. Dep't of State, Amendment to the Int'l Traffic in Arms Regulations:
 18 Initial Implementation of Export Control Reform, 78 Fed. Reg. 22,740 (Apr. 16, 2013). That rule
 19 noted that there would be future changes: "The Department intends to publish final rules
 20 implementing the revised [USML] categories and related ITAR amendments periodically,

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 22 _____
 23 ² Available at <https://www.state.gov/proposed-rules-for-oversight-of-firearms-exports-published-for-public-comment>.

24 ³ Available at <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-presidents-export-control-reform-initiative>.

25 ⁴ Available at <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2011/07/19/white-house-chief-staff-daley-highlights-priority-presidents-export-cont>.

beginning with this rule.” *Id.* By the end of the Obama Administration, the process of revising the USML to streamline regulation and transfer certain items to the Department of Commerce’s jurisdiction had been completed for 18 of the USML’s 21 categories—*i.e.*, all but the three categories in the Rules now at issue.

5 **B. The Final Rules**

6 The Rules that the Plaintiffs seek to vacate “are the product of [the] larger effort since
 7 2010.” Final Rules for Oversight of Firearms Exports Fact Sheet, *supra*. They complete the
 8 export reform control process for items in the remaining three categories on the USML.
 9 Specifically, in 2018, the State Department and the Commerce Department issued proposed rules
 10 to transfer licensing jurisdiction over certain commercial firearms and related items in these
 11 categories, including products widely available in retail outlets, from State to Commerce
 12 regulatory jurisdiction. *See* International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S. Munitions List
 13 Categories I, II, and III, 83 Fed. Reg. 24,198 (proposed May 24, 2018); Control of Firearms, Guns,
 14 Ammunition and Related Articles the President Determines No Longer Warrant Control Under
 15 the United States Munitions List (USML), 83 Fed. Reg. 24,166 (proposed May 24, 2018).

16 Many commenters, including NSSF, supported the new Rules. NSSF explained that the
 17 Rules’ projected advantages had “been proven thousands of times through the application of
 18 similar export control reforms for other sensitive commercial or less sensitive military items that
 19 have been transferred to Commerce’s jurisdiction over the course of the last eight years.”
 20 Comment Letter on Proposed Rule on International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S. Munitions
 21 List Categories I, II, and III (July 6, 2018).⁵ As examples, NSSF noted that “under the Commerce
 22 system, there are no fees to apply for licenses. There are no redundant registration requirements
 23 for domestic manufacturers. There are no fees for registration. Such fees are bearable for large

25

 26 ⁵ Available at https://www.pmddtc.state.gov/sys_attachment.do?sys_id=0b4aef81d
 ba31b403b1272131f9619f1, at 109.

1 companies, but often not for small- and medium-sized companies. The license application forms
 2 are vastly simpler.” *Id.* NSSF’s comments did not address 3D-Firearm Files or 3D-printing
 3 technology.⁶

4 On January 23, 2020, the State Department and the Commerce Department issued the final
 5 Rules that Plaintiffs now challenge. *See* International Traffic in Arms Regulations: U.S.
 6 Munitions List Categories I, II, and III, 85 Fed. Reg. 3819 (Jan. 23, 2020) (State Rule); Control
 7 of Firearms, Guns, Ammunition and Related Articles the President Determines No Longer
 8 Warrant Control Under the United States Munitions List (USML), 85 Fed. Reg. 4136 (Jan. 23,
 9 2020) (Commerce Rule). The Rules, the State Department explained, revise the USML to transfer
 10 items that do not “provide the United States with a critical military or intelligence advantage or,
 11 in the case of weapons, have an inherently military function.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 3820. The
 12 transferred items include many “that are widely available in retail outlets in the United States and
 13 abroad.” *Id.*

14 At the same time, the Rules’ transfer of jurisdiction over various items to the Department
 15 of Commerce “does not deregulate the export of firearms.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 3822. “All firearms
 16 and major components being transferred to the [Commerce Control List] will continue to require
 17 export authorization from the Department of Commerce,” which is “capable of monitoring foreign
 18 recipients’ compliance with their obligations.” *Id.* The Commerce Department “will use its
 19 resources and expertise . . . to vet parties involved in transactions subject to the EAR for human
 20 rights concerns.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 4144. Thus, the firearms, ammunition, and related products at
 21 issue will still be controlled for export purposes to achieve, after interagency review, national
 22

23 _____
 24 ⁶ “3D printing” is a reference to additive manufacturing, which is a technique to use data with
 25 computer-aided-design software to “direct hardware to deposit material, layer upon layer, in
 26 precise geometric shapes. As its name implies, additive manufacturing adds material to create an
 object. By contrast, when you create an object by traditional means, it is often necessary to remove
 material through milling, machining, carving, shaping or other means.” General Electric, What is
 Additive Manufacturing?, *available at* <https://www.ge.com/additive/additive-manufacturing>
 (accessed Feb. 24, 2020).

1 security, foreign policy, and human rights objectives. But these objectives will be achieved in a
 2 simpler, more efficient way for non-military manufacturers and exporters, including NSSF
 3 members.

4 The Rules, which together span 68 pages of the Federal Register, contain dozens of
 5 provisions adjusting export controls over numerous categories of firearms, ammunition, and
 6 related products and technologies. 85 Fed. Reg. at 3819–33; 85 Fed. Reg. at 4136–88. The items
 7 added to the Commerce Control List (and thus no longer considered “defense articles” subject to
 8 State Department regulation) run the gamut. They include non-automatic and semi-automatic
 9 firearms up to .50 caliber; firearms manufactured from 1890 to 1898 and reproductions thereof;
 10 certain riflescopes, shotgun shells, and firearm and ammunition production equipment; and many
 11 other related products and technologies. *See, e.g.*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 4180–82 (No. 42). In fact, the
 12 Department of Commerce estimated that 10,000 current State Department licenses would be
 13 affected by the transfer of jurisdiction. *Id.* at 4139.

14 Further, the Rules contain numerous provisions designed to enhance the Department of
 15 Commerce’s regulation of firearm exports. For example, the Commerce Rule sets forth multiple
 16 grounds to impose license requirements and deny licenses, such as regional stability, national
 17 security, and human rights. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. at 4143–44, 4163, 4176. It also “imposes a
 18 requirement to file Electronic Export Information . . . for nearly all exports of firearms being
 19 moved to the [Commerce Control List].” 85 Fed. Reg. at 4138; *see* 85 Fed. Reg. at 4176–77 (No.
 20 21). On the State Department side, the Rules clarify and revise the categories of firearms and
 21 other items that remain on the USML. *See, e.g.*, 85 Fed. Reg. at 3831–32.

22 **C. The Challenged Provisions of the Rules**

23 The provisions of the Rules to which Plaintiffs object constitute a very thin slice of the
 24 Rules. Plaintiffs challenge the transfer of “Firearm Files”—characterized as “[c]omputer software
 25 for the production of a [USML] Category I firearm or its components using a 3D printer”—from
 26 the USML to the jurisdiction of the Commerce Department. *See* Pl. States’ Mot. For Preliminary

1 Inj. 3 (ECF No. 55) (“PI Mot.”).⁷ Plaintiffs relatedly object to a section of the Commerce Rule
 2 revising the scope of an exception from Commerce regulatory jurisdiction for “published”
 3 technology and software in 15 C.F.R. § 734.7. *See* PI Mot. 6–7. Specifically, the Rule provides
 4 for the Commerce Department to retain jurisdiction over “software” or “technology” for
 5 producing “a firearm, or firearm frame or receiver . . . made available by posting on the internet”
 6 and “ready for insertion” into manufacturing equipment. 85 Fed. Reg. at 4172–73 (No. 4).

7 Plaintiffs do not, however, object to any aspects of the Rules that transfer regulatory
 8 control over specified firearm products, manufacturing equipment, or traditional (*i.e.*, non-3D-
 9 printing) technology or software. Plaintiffs’ objections are thus directed toward an extremely
 10 narrow subset of the Rules’ many provisions, almost all of which are unrelated to 3D-printing
 11 technology or software.

12 **D. The Intervenor-Defendants**

13 Intervenor-Defendants are NSSF and Fredric’s Arms. Neither NSSF nor Fredric’s Arms
 14 is involved in the 3D printing of firearms. The interest of Intervenor-Defendants is to ensure that
 15 the remaining bulk of the Rules go into effect on March 9, 2020, regardless of this Court’s decision
 16 with respect to 3D-Firearm Files.

17 NSSF is the trade association for America’s firearms and ammunition industry. Its
 18 membership includes manufacturers, distributors, and retailers that export firearms and
 19 ammunition products, and those that do not but are nevertheless subject to the export control
 20 regulations. NSSF, on behalf of its members, participated actively in the administrative process

21
 22 ⁷ The Rules effectuate the transfer of 3D-Firearm Files by: (1) removing “[n]onautomatic and
 23 semi-automatic firearms to caliber .50 inclusive (12.7 mm)” from Category I of the State
 24 Department’s USML, such that “[t]echnical data . . . directly related to” these firearms and their
 25 associated components are also eliminated from the USML, 22 C.F.R. § 121.1(a), (h), (i); and
 26 (2) adding the up-to-.50-caliber firearms and their associated components to a category of the
 Commerce Control List, such that “technology” and “software” for the production of these
 items—which includes 3D-Printing technology and software—also moves to the Commerce list.
See 85 Fed. Reg. at 3830 (No. 2), 85 Fed. Reg. at 4180–81 (No. 42), 4184 (No. 49), 4185 (No.
 52).

1 leading to the Rules' promulgation. It made clear that, for its members, the Rules "would
 2 significantly reduce the overall burden and cost of complying with controls on the export of
 3 commercial firearms and ammunition." Comment Letter on Proposed Rule on International
 4 Traffic in Arms Regulations, *supra*.

5 Fredric's Arms, a member of NSSF, is a gunsmith shop co-owned by a married couple in
 6 Richland, Washington. As a small business with total annual revenues well under six figures,
 7 Fredric's Arms stands to benefit materially from the implementation of the new Rules. Under the
 8 current regulatory regime, Fredric's Arms must register with DDTC and pay the \$2,250 annual
 9 registration fee—even though the business does not export firearms outside the United States. *See*
 10 Declaration of Marc Stairet (ECF No. 65) ¶¶ 6–9 ("Stairet Decl."). That is a significant burden
 11 on Fredric's Arms. *Id.* ¶¶ 7–9. Once the Rules go into effect on March 9, Fredric's Arms will no
 12 longer be required to pay that fee.

13 III. ARGUMENT

14 In the event the Court is inclined to grant relief to Plaintiffs, it should deem the Rules'
 15 treatment of 3D-Firearm Files severable from the remainder of the Rules and preliminarily enjoin
 16 solely those aspects of the Rules that are unlawful. That course would adequately—indeed,
 17 completely—preserve the current regulation of 3D-Firearm Files, as Plaintiffs seek, without
 18 running afoul of Article III limits or harming Intervenor-Defendants (and thousands of others)
 19 through the imposition of an unduly broad and burdensome injunction.

20 A. The Rules' Treatment of 3D-Firearm Files Is Severable from the Remainder 21 of the Rules

22 Assuming the Administrative Procedure Act ("APA") applies,⁸ APA principles of
 23 severability dictate that the Rules' regulation of 3D-Firearm Files can be enjoined separately from

24
 25 ⁸ The Export Control Reform Act of 2018 provides, however, that "the functions exercised under
 26 this subchapter shall not be subject to sections 551, 553 through 559, and 701 through 706 of Title
 5" (i.e., several provisions of the APA). 50 U.S.C. § 4821(a); *see* Pub. L. No. 115-232.

1 the rest of the Rules. “An ‘agency action’ may be either ‘the whole or a part of an agency rule
 2 [or] order.’” *Carlson*, 938 F.3d at 351 (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 551(13)). Consequently, although
 3 “[t]he APA requires a reviewing court to ‘hold unlawful and set aside agency action’ that is
 4 arbitrary and capricious . . . , the APA permits a court to sever a rule by setting aside only the
 5 offending parts of the rule.” *Id.* (quoting 5 U.S.C. § 706(2)). In fact, “[i]t would . . . exceed the
 6 statutory scope of review for a court to set aside an entire rule where only a part is invalid, and
 7 where the remaining portion may sensibly be given independent life.” *Catholic Soc. Serv. v.*
 8 *Shalala*, 12 F.3d 1123, 1128 (D.C. Cir. 1994).

9 “Whether an administrative agency’s order or regulation is severable, permitting a court
 10 to affirm it in part and reverse it in part, depends on the issuing agency’s intent.” *Davis Cty. Solid*
 11 *Waste Mgmt. v. EPA*, 108 F.3d 1454, 1459 (D.C. Cir. 1997) (quoting *North Carolina v. FERC*,
 12 730 F.2d 790, 795–96 (D.C. Cir. 1984)); *accord Ctr. for Biological Diversity v. Jewell*, No. 16-
 13 cv-94-TUC-JGZ, 2018 WL 1586651, at *22 n.22 (D. Ariz. Mar. 31, 2018). Thus, courts look at
 14 two criteria in evaluating severability: (1) whether there is an “indication that the regulation would
 15 not have been passed but for [the] inclusion” of the offending provisions, and (2) whether
 16 severance will “impair the function” of the remaining provisions “as a whole.” *K Mart Corp. v.*
 17 *Cartier, Inc.*, 486 U.S. 281, 294 (1988). The 3D-Firearm-related provisions of the Rules at issue
 18 are severable under both criteria.

19 1. *The Rules would have been promulgated absent their change in treatment of*
 20 *3D-Firearm Files.*

21 To conclude that an agency intended a “rule to have an all or nothing character,” *Catholic*
 22 *Soc. Serv.*, 12 F.3d at 1127, a court must find “substantial doubt” as to whether the agency would
 23 have adopted the valid provisions on their own. *ACA Int’l v. FCC*, 885 F.3d 687, 708 (D.C. Cir.
 24 2018) (internal quotation marks omitted). Here, there is simply no “indication that the [Rules]
 25 would not have been passed but for [the] inclusion” of provisions relating to 3D-Firearm Files.
 26 *Davis Cty.*, 108 F.3d at 1460 (quoting *K-Mart*, 486 U.S. at 294) (second alteration in original).

1 As recounted above, the Rules emerged from longstanding efforts (originating in the
 2 Obama Administration) to streamline the regulatory system for exports of commercial firearms
 3 and related products. *See supra* pp. 2–7. The agencies’ purposes, stated in the Rules, were to
 4 revise the State Department’s USML “to describe more precisely the articles that . . . warrant . . .
 5 control” on that List and to “complete the initial review of the USML that the [State] Department
 6 began in 2011.” 85 Fed. Reg. at 3819; *see also* 85 Fed. Reg. at 4136. The agencies have conveyed
 7 no intent for every Rules provision to stand or fall together. Unlike in cases in which courts have
 8 struck down entire regulations, the agencies did not (i) “reject[]” the option of promulgating the
 9 Rules absent their change in treatment of 3D-Firearm Files “in the preamble to [their] final
 10 rule[s],” *Nat’l Ass’n of Mfrs. v. NLRB*, 717 F.3d 947, 964 (D.C. Cir. 2013), *overruled on other*
 11 *grounds by Am. Meat Inst. v. Dep’t of Agric.*, 760 F.3d 18 (D.C. Cir. 2014); (ii) “repeatedly
 12 emphasize[] the ways in which the [treatment of 3D-Firearm Files] and [the other provisions] were
 13 designed to work together,” *Ass’n of Private Colls. & Univs. v. Duncan*, 870 F. Supp. 2d 133, 154
 14 (D.D.C. 2012); or (iii) state “during the notice and comment period” that they “would *not* have
 15 adopted . . . a rule” that excluded regulatory changes relating to 3D-Firearm Files, *Averett v. Dep’t*
 16 *of Health & Human Servs.*, 306 F. Supp. 3d 1005, 1021 (M.D. Tenn. 2018), *aff’d*, 943 F.3d 313
 17 (6th Cir. 2019). Contrary to any idea that 3D-Firearm Files are a central feature of the Rules, one
 18 of Plaintiffs’ principal complaints is that the agencies’ notices of proposed rulemaking failed to
 19 put parties on notice that 3D-Firearm Files would be affected at all. PI Mot. 10–16.

20 Moreover, the contents of the Rules clearly reflect the agencies’ focus on countless matters
 21 unrelated to 3D-printing of firearms. The Rules transfer regulatory jurisdiction over products
 22 affecting an estimated 10,000 State Department licenses. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. at 4139. They also
 23 institute numerous provisions designed to enhance regulatory enforcement under the new
 24 Commerce Department regime, *see, e.g., id.* at 4176 (No. 17); *id.* at 4176–77 (No. 21), and clarify
 25 the categories remaining on the State Department’s USML, *see* 85 Fed. Reg. at 3831–32 (No. 2).
 26 As in a D.C. Circuit case in which the court declined to strike down a regulation in its entirety, the

1 Rules have myriad provisions with “importance beyond the particular . . . program” ruled invalid.
 2 *Virginia v. EPA*, 116 F.3d 499, 500 (D.C. Cir. 1997). Thus, “the circumstances indicate the
 3 agenc[ies] would have adopted the regulation[s] even without” their change in treatment of 3D-
 4 Firearm Files. *Ariz. Pub. Serv. Co. v. EPA*, 562 F.3d 1116, 1122 (10th Cir. 2009).

5 2. *Severance will not impair the function of the Rules as a whole.*

6 Were this Court to invalidate the Rules only insofar as they alter current regulatory
 7 restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files, there is no doubt that “the remaining portion may sensibly be
 8 given independent life.” *Catholic Soc. Serv.*, 12 F.3d at 1128. Consistent with such a court order,
 9 the agencies could still transfer hundreds of firearms and components, and their associated
 10 technology and software, to the Commerce Control List. The agencies could also implement
 11 provisions regulating the export of these items to achieve the national security and foreign policy,
 12 including human rights, objectives of the Commerce Department’s regulations. Such an outcome
 13 would not “severely distort the [agencies’] program and produce a rule strikingly different from
 14 any [the agencies] ha[ve] ever considered or promulgated.” *MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Ass’n v.*
 15 *FCC*, 236 F.3d 13, 23 (D.C. Cir. 2001). Precisely the opposite is true here: the Rules would serve
 16 their principal function of creating a more efficient export control regime regardless of whether
 17 they change the regulatory regime with respect to 3D-Firearm Files. *See* 85 Fed. Reg. at 3819,
 18 4136.

19 Because the Rules could “function sensibly” without their change in treatment of 3D-
 20 Firearm Files, *MD/DC/DE Broadcasters Ass’n*, 236 F.3d at 22, it makes no difference that the
 21 Rules do not always address 3D-Firearm Files as a wholly separate category of technology.⁹ In
 22 *Davis County*, for example, the D.C. Circuit rejected an argument against severability grounded
 23

24
 25 9 Although the Commerce Rule contains discrete provisions governing regulation of 3D-printing
 26 technology, 85 Fed. Reg. at 4172 (Nos. 1–4), it also includes 3D-Firearm Files within the
 “technical data” related to items in a USML category that the Rules move to the Commerce
 Control List, *see id.* at 4181 (No. 42).

1 in the contention that “[g]uidelines for existing large [municipal waste combustor] *units* have
 2 never been promulgated as such and, therefore, are not severable from the other guidelines.” 108
 3 F.3d at 1459 (internal quotation marks omitted) (first alteration in original). “The real question
 4 for severability analysis,” the court of appeals explained, “is not whether the EPA separately
 5 issued standards for existing large units, but rather” how the EPA would have proceeded had it
 6 not committed the legal error at issue. *Id.* Here, as noted, there is no reason to think the agencies
 7 would have abandoned Rules transferring hundreds of items from State to Commerce jurisdiction
 8 had they decided to maintain current regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files.

9 In *Yeutter*, the D.C. Circuit again confirmed that an all-or-nothing approach is unwarranted
 10 even when the agency regulations do not contain wholly distinct categories of offending and non-
 11 offending provisions. *See* 918 F.2d at 977. There, the court of appeals determined that certain
 12 regulations licensed drug testing in too broad an array of cases. *Id.* at 974. In particular, the
 13 regulations were “unconstitutional insofar as [they] authorize[d] mandatory drug testing of . . .
 14 workers who do not hold safety- or security-sensitive jobs, absent reasonable suspicion of on-duty
 15 drug use or drug-impaired work performance.” *Id.* The D.C. Circuit used these categories of drug
 16 use—which came from the case law and did not merely track the language of the regulations—to
 17 narrow the scope of the injunction. *See id.* at 973–77. The court rejected the argument that it was
 18 “inappropriate to redraw employee categories drawn by [an agency] so as to allow random testing
 19 of some employees within those categories while prohibiting testing of others.” *Id.* at 977.
 20 Instead, the D.C. Circuit remanded to the district court “with instructions to modify the injunction”
 21 to block drug testing only under the conditions the court deemed unconstitutional. *Id.*

22 Here, “[i]f the [agencies] had promulgated two entirely separate rules”—one addressing
 23 3D-Firearm Files and one addressing every other item covered by the Rules—“it is beyond dispute
 24 that the latter rule would survive.” *Catholic Social Serv.*, 12 F.3d at 1128. And as discussed *infra*
 25 pp. 17–20, a court order mandating the maintenance of current regulatory restrictions on 3D-
 26 Firearm Files would require the agencies to take minimal steps to implement. 3D-Firearm Files

1 are simply not a “linchpin holding together the entire rule.” *High Country Conservation*
 2 *Advocates v. Forest Serv.*, 67 F. Supp. 3d 1262, 1266 (D. Colo. 2014). Plaintiffs do not even
 3 purport to offer any justification for enjoining the Rules in their entirety.

4 **B. An Injunction Tailored to the Regulation of 3D-Firearm Files Is the Most**
 5 **Appropriate Exercise of This Court’s Equitable Authority**

6 Fundamental equitable principles lead to the same result as the severability analysis: any
 7 relief for Plaintiffs can and must be tailored to the asserted legal violations. That is particularly
 8 true because the preliminary injunction factors weigh against affording any relief extending
 9 beyond the harms related to 3D-Firearm Files.

10 *1. This Court should limit any relief to the scope of the alleged harms.*

11 “[I]njunctions issued by federal courts should be narrowly tailored to remedy the harm
 12 shown.” *Yeutter*, 918 F.2d at 977; *see also Califano v. Yamasaki*, 442 U.S. 682, 702 (1979)
 13 (“[T]he scope of injunctive relief is dictated by the extent of the violation established.”). In
 14 *Yeutter*, the D.C. Circuit applied that established principle to issue a “narrowly tailored remedial
 15 order” invalidating an agency rule only in part. 918 F.2d at 977.

16 This Court should apply a similarly restrained approach here. Each of Plaintiffs’ three
 17 asserted grounds for a preliminary injunction is targeted at the Rules’ alteration of the regulatory
 18 framework for 3D-Firearm Files, and not at any other aspect of the Rules. *See, e.g.*, Am. Compl.
 19 ¶ 2. In particular, Plaintiffs urge that (1) the agencies violated notice-and-comment procedures
 20 because they provided inadequate opportunity to comment on Rules provisions related to 3D-
 21 Firearm Files, and because the addition of a provision addressing 3D-printing (15 C.F.R.
 22 § 734.7(c)) was not a logical outgrowth of the proposed rules, PI Mot. 10–16; (2) the agencies’
 23 decision to “remove [Firearm] files from the Munitions List” was contrary to AECA’s purpose
 24 and failed to take into account statutory factors, *id.* 16–18; and (3) the Rules’ promulgation was
 25 arbitrary and capricious because the Rules “are not a logical means of implementing Defendants’
 26 stated policy of continuing to regulate 3D-printed guns,” *id.* 18–22.

1 All of these challenges share one thing in common (as do the related arguments of *amicus*
 2 Brady Center): they are focused exclusively on 3D-Firearm Files. For instance, Plaintiffs'
 3 allegations of defective process are directed at the procedures the agencies employed in
 4 effectuating changes in the regulation of 3D-Firearm Files. Granting relief for the asserted legal
 5 violations, therefore, calls solely for an order mandating that the agencies maintain the status quo
 6 with respect to regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files. The Court's injunction would then be
 7 tailored to "the nature and extent of the . . . violation." *E. Bay Sanctuary Covenant v. Trump*, 932
 8 F.3d 742, 779 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Milliken v. Bradley*, 433 U.S. 267, 270 (1977)) (ellipses in
 9 original).

10 In fact, this Court would face constitutional obstacles to doing any more. The principle
 11 that courts must tailor their injunctions to the asserted legal violations is rooted not only in sound
 12 equitable practice, but also in Article III. For a federal court to exercise its remedial authority
 13 consistent with Article III, "[t]he remedy must of course be limited to the inadequacy that
 14 produced the injury in fact that the plaintiff has established." *Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 357
 15 (1996).

16 Plaintiffs must demonstrate Article III standing with respect to each form of relief they
 17 seek. *See City of Los Angeles v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 105–06 (1983). Here, Plaintiffs allege
 18 standing based on the effects of the Rules' treatment of 3D-Firearm Files on their interests. PI
 19 Mot. 8. They are therefore entitled to secure only the relief that would cure their "injury in fact."
 20 *Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 357. And while a litigant asserting a procedural violation "has standing if there
 21 is some possibility that the requested relief will prompt the injury-causing party to reconsider the
 22 decision that allegedly harmed the litigant," *Massachusetts v. EPA*, 549 U.S. 497, 518 (2007),
 23 here the relevant "injury," "decision," and "harm" all revolve around 3D-Firearm Files. Hence,
 24 to the extent Plaintiffs have Article III standing at all,¹⁰ Plaintiffs have not demonstrated standing

25
 26 ¹⁰ The Department of Justice has previously argued that the Plaintiff States lacked Article III

1 to seek relief broader than that necessary to alleviate their asserted injuries—all of which,
 2 according to Plaintiffs' allegations, stem directly and exclusively from the Rules' treatment of 3D-
 3 Firearm Files.

4 2. *The preliminary injunction factors weigh sharply against extending relief*
 5 *beyond 3D-Firearm Files.*

6 Granting Plaintiffs relief over the Rules as a whole would be particularly unwarranted in
 7 the preliminary injunction context. A preliminary injunction is “an extraordinary remedy that may
 8 only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief.” *California v.*
 9 *Azar*, 911 F.3d 558, 575 (9th Cir. 2018) (quoting *Winter v. NRDC*, 555 U.S. 7, 22 (2008)). As
 10 Plaintiffs note, they “must establish that (1) they are likely to succeed on the merits; (2) they are
 11 likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief; (3) the balance of the equities
 12 tips in their favor; and (4) an injunction is in the public interest.” PI Mot. 7 (citing *California v.*
 13 *Dep’t of Health & Human Servs.*, 941 F.3d 410, 423–24 (9th Cir. 2019)). Regardless of whether
 14 Plaintiffs can satisfy the first factor, each of the remaining preliminary injunction factors cuts
 15 against Plaintiffs to the extent they seek any relief beyond what is necessary to remedy the asserted
 16 legal violations.

17 First, the irreparable harms Plaintiffs cite stem exclusively from the prospect that
 18 “technical data for designing and producing undetectable weapons using a commercially-available
 19 3D printer [will be] published on the internet.” PI Mot. 22 (internal quotation marks omitted);
 20 *see id.* 22–24. Accordingly, Plaintiffs will suffer no irreparable harm—in fact, no harm
 21 whatsoever—if, as the NSSF Parties argue, this Court simply maintains the status quo as to
 22 regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files rather than enjoining the Rules in their entirety.

23
 24
 25 standing to enjoin a temporary USML modification, *see Washington v. Dep’t of State*, 318 F.
 26 Supp. 3d 1247, 1254 (W.D. Wash. 2018), and the Federal Defendants have signaled their intent
 to raise an Article III standing objection to Plaintiffs’ suit in the instant case, *see* Fed. Defs.’ Mot. to
 File Over-Length Br. in Opp’n to Pls.’ Mot. for Prelim. Inj. 1–2 (ECF No. 78).

1 *Second*, the balance of the equities tips in favor of the NSSF Parties, not Plaintiffs, as to
 2 any broader relief. An order limited to 3D-Firearm Files would “have no prejudicial effect” on
 3 Plaintiffs, because the regulatory standards applicable to 3D-Firearm Files would not change.
 4 *Davis Cty.*, 108 F.3d at 1459. By contrast, an order enjoining the Rules in their entirety—even on
 5 a preliminary basis—would have inequitable effects on NSSF and its members, including
 6 Fredric’s Arms. NSSF members would continue to be subject to the increased regulatory burdens
 7 of the State Department’s USML. Fredric’s Arms, for instance, would immediately be required
 8 to register with and pay the yearly \$2,250 fee to the State Department—a significant cost for
 9 Fredric’s Arms—even though the small gunsmith shop does not export. Stairet Decl. ¶¶ 6–7. And
 10 NSSF members would be forced to bear those kinds of burdens as a result of a ruling directed at
 11 the unrelated topic of 3D-Firearm Files.

12 *Third*, for similar reasons, Plaintiffs have provided no indication as to why an injunction
 13 against the Rules in their entirety, as distinct from an injunction narrowly tailored to 3D-Firearm
 14 Files, is in the public interest. Indeed, Plaintiffs have not ventured any injuries whatsoever
 15 stemming from the Rules beyond those related to 3D-Firearm Files.

16 As a consequence, even if the Court determines that it has the constitutional authority to
 17 enjoin the Rules in their entirety (despite Plaintiffs’ failure to point to any injury stemming from
 18 any aspect of the Rules unrelated to 3D-Firearm Files), the Court should still exercise its
 19 “equitable discretion” to tailor relief to Plaintiffs’ asserted legal violation. *Azar*, 911 F.3d at 575.
 20 That measured approach would be “the more equitable and appropriate course.” *Davis Cty.*, 108
 21 F.3d at 1459.

22 **C. A Court Order Preserving the Status Quo as to 3D-Firearm Files Would
 23 Fully Address Plaintiffs’ Objections to the Rules**

24 If this Court determines that Plaintiffs are entitled to any preliminary injunction, then its
 25 order should be straightforward: “The State Department and the Commerce Department shall
 26

1 maintain the status quo with respect to regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files (as defined by
 2 the Plaintiff States).” The Rules would otherwise go into effect as scheduled.

3 There are no legal or practical impediments to the agencies’ implementation of that court
 4 order. As a legal matter, agencies are, of course, required to follow court orders. *See Yamasaki*,
 5 442 U.S. at 705 (“[T]he grant of injunctive relief makes the Secretary’s duty to comply enforceable
 6 by contempt order.”). And courts may require agencies to take affirmative steps to comply with
 7 court orders finding APA violations. *See, e.g., U.S. Sugar Corp. v. EPA*, 830 F.3d 579, 667 (D.C.
 8 Cir. 2016) (remanding to the agency to “determine whether burn-off ovens, soil treatment units,
 9 and space heaters” fall under a certain regulatory category “and, if so, to set standards for those
 10 types of units”); *see also In re A Cnty. Voice*, 878 F.3d 779, 788 (9th Cir. 2017) (granting a writ
 11 of mandamus ordering an agency to issue rules modifying standards to comply with statutory
 12 directives related to lead poisoning). In a closely related context, for example, the State
 13 Department has previously revised the definition of “technical data” in the ITAR to comply with
 14 a Ninth Circuit decision interpreting that phrase narrowly. *See United States v. Edler Indus., Inc.*,
 15 579 F.2d 516, 521 (9th Cir. 1978); Dep’t of State, Revision of the International Traffic in Arms
 16 Regulations, 49 Fed. Reg. 47,682, 47,683 (Dec. 6, 1984).

17 As a practical matter, the court’s order would merely preserve the status quo with respect
 18 to regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files (which, at bottom, is all that Plaintiffs are concerned
 19 about). The agencies have multiple options for how to comply with such an order. For example,
 20 3D-Firearm Files could be kept on the USML subject to existing State Department regulation
 21 through a minor amendment to the USML to state explicitly that such files are subject to the ITAR.
 22 Alternatively, the Commerce Department could regulate 3D-Firearm Files subject to the same
 23 restrictions on publication as though the files had remained on the USML.

24 The agencies could readily implement either alternative. To the extent an agency believed
 25 any rulemaking were necessary to effectuate the court order, one option would be to issue interim
 26 rules that take effect immediately. *See, e.g.*, Dep’t of State, International Traffic in Arms

1 Regulations: Creation of Definition of Activities That Are Not Exports, Reexports, Retransfers,
 2 or Temporary Imports; Creation of Definition of Access Information; Revisions to Definitions of
 3 Export, Reexport, Retransfer, Temporary Import, and Release, 84 Fed. Reg. 70,887 (Dec. 26,
 4 2019) (interim final rule amending the ITAR); Dep’t of Commerce, Addition of Software
 5 Specially Designed to Automate the Analysis of Geospatial Imagery to the Export Control
 6 Classification Number 0Y521 Series, 85 Fed. Reg. 459 (Jan. 6, 2020) (interim final rule amending
 7 the EAR). Notably, both the State and Commerce Departments took the position that the Rules
 8 were exempt from the APA’s notice-and-comment requirements altogether (5 U.S.C. § 553). *See*
 9 State Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. at 3828; Commerce Rule, 85 Fed. Reg. at 4172; *see also* note 8, *supra*.

10 If the agencies decided to keep 3D-Firearms Files on the USML, another option would be
 11 temporary modification. The State Department’s Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Trade
 12 Controls “may order the temporary suspension or modification of any or all of the regulations of
 13 [the] subchapter,” including the USML, “in the interest of the security and foreign policy of the
 14 United States.” 22 C.F.R. § 126.2. The State Department, for example, is currently using this
 15 authority to temporarily control certain items in USML Category XI(b) pending publication of a
 16 proposed rule on the topic. *See, e.g.*, Continued Temporary Modification of Category XI of the
 17 United States Munitions List, 83 Fed. Reg. 44,228 (Aug. 30, 2018). The State Department could
 18 employ that authority to temporarily control 3D-Firearm Files on the USML.

19 In terms of specific provisions, a key target of Plaintiffs’ complaint—and the exclusive
 20 focus of *amicus* Brady Center’s brief—is the Commerce Rule’s addition of 15 C.F.R. § 734.7(c)
 21 to regulate certain software or technology related to 3D-printing. *See* PI Mot. 13–16; Brief of
 22 *Amicus Curiae* Brady Center 7–12 (ECF No. 80). Intervenors’ proposed injunctive relief would
 23 necessarily enjoin the operation of 15 C.F.R. § 734.7(c). No further amendments would be
 24 required to block that provision.

25 In sum, this Court can order, and the agencies can easily implement, tailored relief
 26 mandating that they preserve the status quo as to regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files. Such

1 a court order would correct the asserted legal violations and entirely protect Plaintiffs from their
2 asserted irreparable harm, while simultaneously shielding the NSSF parties and countless others
3 from harm occasioned by indiscriminately halting numerous unrelated alterations to the firearms
4 export control regime embodied in the Rules.

5 **IV. CONCLUSION**

6 If this Court determines that Plaintiffs are entitled to any preliminary injunction, the Court
7 should limit its order to requiring the State Department and the Commerce Department to maintain
8 the status quo with respect to regulatory restrictions on 3D-Firearm Files (as defined by the
9 Plaintiff States).

10 DATED this 24th day of February, 2020.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 24th, 2020, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notice of filing to all parties registered in the CM/ECF system for this matter.

DATED: February 24th, 2020

/s/ Ross Siler
Ross Siler